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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SOVIET DONATION TO OAU--The Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries today donated \$21,450 to the OAU. Mr (Mikhail Isnal), member of the presidium of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries, gave the donation to Mr Peter Onu, OAU interim secretary general, in a ceremony held at the organization's office. On accepting the donation, Mr Onu commended the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries for its aid to the OAU in its struggle in various aspects by standing at its side and expressed gratitude for the donation. [Text]
[EA302329 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 30 Aug 83]

CSO: 3403/54

GOVERNMENT STATEMENTS ON S.A. THREATS ANALYZED

New Delhi AFRICAN RECORDER in English No 16, 30 Jul-12 Aug 83 pp 6245-6246

[Text]

A. Threat From South Africa:
The following statements by the President, Mr. Jose Eduardo dos Santos, and the Minister for External Relations, Mr. Paulo Jorge, underscore threats from the racist regime of South Africa to destabilize the Government.

In a statement issued on February 4 to commemorate the beginning of the armed struggle for liberation in Angola, the Political Bureau of MPLA defined the state of affairs thus: "South Africa, spearhead of international imperialism in Southern Africa, is occupying a substantial part of our national territory and supporting, training and arming puppet gangs who, apart from spreading terror and death among our people, are destroying strategic economic targets as part of the destabilizing activity aimed at preventing the consolidation of our independence and the development of the People's Republic of Angola on the road to socialism."

The statement went on to accuse the Press and other information services in the West of misrepresenting the situation in Angola. "From the ideological standpoint, and within the context of the imperialist political and military offensive, a vast international disinformation campaign has been unleashed, aimed not only at discrediting the People's Republic of Angola, but at dividing our people and confusing Party members by putting out false reports."

In the same month, the Minister for External Relations, while on a visit to London, moved to counteract the "disinformation campaign" by holding a news conference, at which he accused some of the Western countries of putting out reports intended to "deform the reality of our country." In this connexion, he dealt with two matters—reports that at the Sal talks in

Cape Verde the South African representatives had proposed a cease-fire, and reports that the Angolan Government had been negotiating with the Pretoria-backed rebels of UNITA. He declared that all these reports were fabrications.

In answer to a question about cease-fire proposals, he said: "We saw the proposal you are referring to in the Western Press. At the meeting in Sal between the two delegations, the South African delegation did not propose any cease-fire. The meeting between official Angolan and South African delegations took place at the request of the South African Government. And the proposal for that meeting was merely an exchange of views to see what steps could be taken to find a solution to the war situation prevailing in Southern Africa. And these ideas were clearly also related to the independence of Namibia. And the South African delegation in fact proposed a further meeting between the two delegations. The meeting has not yet taken place, although the Western Press has already announced that it took place and that there was such a cease-fire agreement, which is not true."

He dismissed the suggestion that the Angolan Government had been negotiating with UNITA. "The position of the Central Committee of our Party and the position of the Angolan Government is that there is absolutely no question of any conciliation, or reconciliation, as we now hear, between the Angolan Government and that band of puppets and traitors. And if that group of bandits is still able to do anything in our country, it is thanks to the massive support it is given by the racist Pretoria regime. That group of bandits does not have the military capacity to face up to a confrontation with our armed forces. And we are convinced that with the independence of Namibia, the problem will be gra-

dually solved."

The Minister was asked some questions about the foreign mercenaries now imprisoned in Angola, and one in particular, whose children had no relatives to care for them. He replied: "In making a gesture of clemency, the Angolan Government must also take into account the feelings of the Angolan people, insofar as many members of the Angolan population also lost their relatives who were killed through the dreadful activity of these mercenaries . . ."

Contact Group And Linkage:

At the news conference, the position of the Western contact group concerning "linkage" between the withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia and Cuban troops from Angola was touched on more than once.

In answer to various questions put to him on the subject, Mr. Jorge said: "That question has been put to me very often and I have answered it very often. If answering it today means that I will not hear the same question in times to come, I shall be very pleased. The question of the presence of Cuban forces in Angola has to do with the two-fold invasion carried out by two regular armies a few weeks before the proclamation of independence in 1975. And when the double invasion took place the problem of Namibia's independence was not involved. It should be recalled that the contact group was set up in 1977, two years after these events. Security Council Resolution 435 was adopted in 1978, three years after these events, and it does not refer to the presence of Cuban forces in Angola...."

"The Angolan position is as follows. We consider that once a cease-fire has been established—a cease-fire between SWAPO and the Pretoria regime, since the Pretoria regime is illegally occupying Namibian territory—this would mean the first step towards the implementation of the United Nations plan, in accordance with Security Council Resolution 435, and this plan has four aspects—a cease-fire, the gradual reduction of South African forces in Namibia, the participation of United Nations forces, and free and fair election for Namibia's independence....We were therefore saying that once a cease-fire has been established and once the United Nations plan is under way, in our view the possibilities of aggression and armed invasion by the racist Pretoria regime will have been considerably reduced. And on the basis of the process under way for Namibia's independence, the Angolan Government will examine, with

the Cuban Government, the drawing up of a new programme for the gradual reduction of Cuban forces in Angola.

"The Cuban forces are in Angola on the invitation of the Angolan Government, but the same is not true of the South African forces, whom we did not invite...."

"What we fail to understand is how it can be that an American delegation, knowing that the African continent clearly rejects the attempt at 'linkage,' knowing also that the Non-Aligned Movement rejects the attempt at 'linkage,' and when the Americans also know that the General Assembly of the United Nations itself—recently in December—adopted a resolution clearly rejecting that attempt, should come and talk about that same problem again."

Later, he added: "What we fail to understand is the concern expressed, especially by some of the Western Press, about the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, when they do not show the same concern about the presence of South African forces in the People's Republic of Angola, illegally occupying part of its territory. At the same time, one cannot understand why they do not have the same concern about the presence of multiple American military contingents in various parts of the world. Why are they not also concerned about the presence of American contingents on Cuban territory?"

He laid the blame for the present deadlock over "linkage" on the United States. "As we see it, the United States bears the main responsibility for the present impasse in the solution of the problem of Namibia, which responsibility is also shared, in our view, by the Pretoria regime."

President dos Santos' Statement:

In a speech made on the occasion of the visit to Angola of the UN Secretary-General, the President of Angola, Mr. E. dos Santos accused the US Government of causing the deadlock and of deliberately bringing about the failure of the 1981 Geneva talks on the independence of Namibia.

He said: "The conference failed for reasons independent of our will and at a time when the United States Government was changing administration. Then, on the initiative of that Government, there came into being the concept of phases of implementation of Resolution 435 and that of regional security problems, in a veiled attempt to introduce into the negotiating process elements extraneous to Resolu-

tion 435, the internationally accepted basis for the solution to the Namibian problem. One of these extraneous and utterly unacceptable elements is the artificial 'linkage' of the decolonisation of Namibia with the presence of Cuban internationalists in Angola."

He then added: "The People's Republic of Angola is not seeking peace at any price."

Detenus In South Africa:

More than 100 men and women who were forcibly abducted from Angola by South African military forces five years ago in May, 1978 are still being detained by them without charge or trial in Namibia.

Several prisoners are reported to have been tortured during the first weeks of their detention.

The abductions followed a major raid into Angola by South African forces on May 4, 1978. The South African authorities stated that they were attacking camps they said were being used as bases by the military wing of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the major—and legal—opposition party in Namibia. SWAPO and American authorities said the camps were for Namibian refugees. Hundreds of Namibians were reported to have been killed, including women and children.

According to South African Press reports, prisoners were taken from a camp about 20 miles inside Angola and forcibly returned to Namibia. Three weeks later, the South African Defence Force released 63 of these prisoners—described by the South African Press Association as "partially trained terrorists and terrorist accomplices". Shortly afterwards, several of those released were interviewed by a senior priest of the Roman Catholic Church in Namibia, Rev. Heinz Hunke, who later publicized allegations that a number of them had been tortured, including by electric tortures. Rev. Hunke wrote to the South African Administrator-General in Namibia about these allegations. (He had previously written to him about earlier incidents of alleged torture.)

A detailed rebuttal followed from the Administrator-General, Mr. Justice Martinus Steyn. When Rev. Hunke complained that the allegations had not been adequately investigated he was summarily deported from Namibia. The remaining prisoners were believed to have been held first in Oshakati and are now understood to be in Mariental district, south of the capital, Windhoek. No charges have been brought against any of them and none have appeared in court.

The legal basis for their continued detention is provided by Proclamation AG 9 of 1977 as amended in May, 1979, which makes provision for the indefinite incommunicado detention of any person. This provision came into force a year after the prisoners were abducted; it is not certain on what basis they were held until then, possibly under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act, a South African law which has been applied in Namibia since 1967.

The detainees have no effective means of appeal against their continuing imprisonment. Proclamation AG 9 denies them access to legal counsel and cannot be challenged in the courts. It contains no provision for independent review of detention orders.

The South African authorities have refused to disclose publicly the names of the detainees, nor have they given any indication of what they intend to do with them or how much longer they plan to hold them without charge or trial.

Since mid-1979 (a year after the abduction), the authorities have allowed a number of visits by delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). In late 1982, ICRC reported that for the first time since their imprisonment, a number of detainees had been allowed visits by close relatives.

Talks With USA:

Reports from Bonn on June 11 quoting West German diplomatic sources said the United States and Angola had reached a substantial measure of agreement on withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

The sources said the talks had reached a highly sensitive level and have had to face two severe tests recently. These were the UN Security Council debate on Namibia, which was opposed by Angola, and the visit to Moscow by the President, Mr. Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Cuban troops, whose numbers are widely estimated at 18,000-25,000, first went to Angola in 1975 to help in the country's struggle for independence from Portugal.

The West German sources said that once Cuban troops left Angola, South Africa would withdraw from Namibia and agree to elections there. South Africa currently controls the former German colony, in defiance of a UN resolution calling for its independence.

The UN-Angolan negotiations indicated that Cuban troops could leave Angola "in the really near future," a

diplomat said.

The sources added that the talks had reached such a delicate stage that the United States was providing the barest information, even to its allies in the Namibian contact group set up by the United Nations. Britain, Canada, France and West Germany are the other members. Fears that the contact group was falling apart, with France threatening to quit and the United States showing little interest, have now been dispelled, the source said.

In Bonn, the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar said that he had begun a new round of intensive negotiations on Namibia. Speaking to journalists after talks with Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Mr. Perez de Cuellar said that he had established new contact with South Africa and other African States in a bid to give life to UN resolutions seeking progress on the issue. More negotiations would follow, he was quoted as saying.

CSO: 3400/1855

VISIT OF FOUR MEMBERS OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT TO UNITA BASES

Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Jul 83 p 3

/Article by F C: "The Visit of Four Members of the European Parliament to UNITA Bases"/

/Text/ Four members of the European parliament, MM Beyer de Ryke (Belgium, Liberal), Olivier d'Ormesson (France, European People's Party), Elmer Borck (Germany, PPE /European People's Party/), and Sir James Hopkins (Great Britain, conservative), have just met with M Jonas Savimbi, head of UNITA /National Union for the Total Independence of Angola/, at the Angolan base. It is the first time that members of the parliament have visited the UNITA underground, and it could pave the way for other official trips, in particular by American congressmen.

"To make such a trip in 5 days," M Beyer de Ryke explains, "is a feat in itself, and shows what degree of organization UNITA possesses today." With regard to the route taken into Angola, the Belgian member is more discreet. "Among the many channels that exist, we did not take the southern one," he merely indicated.

During their stay, the four members of parliament, who had long talks with M Savimbi, visited two UNITA bases: the Jamba PC /Communist Party/, where the movement has its headquarters, and the base at Likwa, further south, which serves as the organization's logistical base.

M Beyer de Ryke estimates the military strength at Jamba to be about 400 men, and says he is impressed by the base's organization.

"All the men, wearing spotless uniforms manufactured locally, are perfectly equipped, mainly with Soviet arms recovered from the troops at Luanda, and organized like a regular army, with commissioned and noncommissioned officers and troops. Their head, Gen Miguel N'Zau Puna, trained in Tunisia, is also the secretary general of UNITA."

To Negotiate With Luanda

Besides the soldiers, their families live there as well, and there is even a hospital and school at Jamba. "Hospital is a big word," he stated, "since there is only one doctor, with most of the medical staff (surgeon included),

made up of nurses trained by the missionaries." Moreover, according to the members of parliament, M Savimbi would like to have doctors from the international humanitarian organizations come there.

"These civilian aspects, nevertheless, must not," M Beyer de Ryke says, "disguise the fact that the underground society is mainly military and, in any case, totally under control ideologically. "The parade set up for the 14 July holiday," he said, "had no cause to be jealous of Cuban demonstrations. All segments of the population were represented there, from farmers holding up their cabbages, to electricians with wire spools over their shoulders, to professors carrying their books."

In that respect, our spokesman admits having some doubts about the democracy promised by M Savimbi, "who is, above all, a tribal chieftain," in the African sense of the word. He notes that M Savimbi says he is a realist claiming, however, that he is ready to "respect all the elements of Angolan society." Furthermore, according to M Beyer de Ryke, the UNITA head affirms that he is ready to negotiate with the MPLA (in power at Luanda) "with no precondition," the departure of the Cuban troops being "only one of the main points of the negotiation."

M Savimbi likewise is ready to establish contact with the FNLA, whose underground (LE MONDE, 13 May) is concentrated in the coffee plantation areas in the northern part of the country. "We do not intend," he says, "to try to buy off its area of influence."

UNITA, which claims to control a third of the country and keep another third in a state of insecurity, is concentrating its offensive at present on the diamond-producing area of the northeast, near the Zairian border. In that regard, M Savimbi warns the 5 Britons and 10 South African engineers, all employed by De Beers, of the risks they are running. "We do not intend to put the blame on them, but they are in a guerilla zone."

On the other hand, M Beyer de Reke was able to speak at Jamba with the 20 Czech hostages who are prisoners of UNITA. According to the members of parliament, they are apparently in good health, but very exhausted from their captivity.

"Tell our embassy," they asked him, "to try to reach a quick solution, because we cannot endure this terrible psychological tension. We are being kept in total ignorance about what is going on. When they told us about your visit today, we thought that the day of our liberation had come, because we got our own clothes back and some different food."

According to M Beyer de Reke, UNITA is keeping its hostages as ransom for 36 militants, including 2 women, who are still being held in Luanda. M Savimbi's organization is also detaining 300 FAPLA /People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola/ men (government forces) and a Cuban lieutenant, about which, it seems, no negotiations have been taking place.

The help of South Africa, which was not denied by M Savimbi, is especially visible, M Beyer de Reke went on to say, with regard to provisions, which are

totally supplied by Pretoria. It is not the only one, and some African or Arab countries, such as Morocco or Saudi Arabia, are also giving their assistance to a movement which, the Belgian member of parliament concludes, "is a political fact that would be difficult, if not impossible, to deny," by any rule, whether in Angola or Namibia, for that matter, the two problems being indissolubly linked.

9475

CSO: 3419/1139

GABORONE RADIO COMMENTS ON REFUGEE SITUATION

MG091355 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Station commentary: "The Repatriation of Zimbabwe Refugees"]

[Text] The exercise in which at least 3,000 Zimbabweans took part to consider an offer from their government to leave the refugee settlement at Dukwe and return home highlights once again the delicate role that Botswana often has to play in such matters. Throughout the years Botswana has continued to offer sanctuary to thousands of displaced persons from all over the subcontinent. At the same time this country has had to strike a delicate balance to ensure that relations with neighbors were not soured while continuing to offer sanctuary to their nestlers.

Botswana has pursued its role often under all sorts of pressure; financial and political, and sometimes in the face of outright insults. It was also gratifying to note the praise that came from Zimbabwean high commissioner here, Mr A. M. Chidoda, over the Botswana Government's handling of the refugee problem at the Dukwe settlement. He praised the government for what he described as its tremendous work in reassuring the refugees of their safety in this country.

It is, of course, a disappointment that only 45 of at least 3,000 Zimbabwean refugees opted to take up the offer to return home. We share the disappointment of the high commissioner and Zimbabwe officials, but rightly or wrongly the majority have decided to remain at the Dukwe settlement.

And so what happens now? What's to be done about the rest of the refugees still at Dukwe? They are certainly not going to be tossed out of the settlement. Botswana Government officials have publicly and correctly stated that they were not going to force any of the refugees back to Zimbabwe. Acceptance of repatriation would remain voluntary.

We commend this stand taken by our government to underline the voluntary nature of repatriation. Anything short of this would be a violation to principles that doubles the need of prevention on refugees to which Botswana adheres.

CSO: 3400/1997

BOTSWANA

BOTSWANA PROGRESSIVE UNION HOLDS FIRST CONFERENCE

MG071706 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] The leader of the opposition Botswana Progressive Union, Mr Daniel Dwele, has said that the ruling Botswana Democratic Party has failed to implement and translate into practical purposes the Constitution of Botswana. Addressing the first annual conference of his party at Leseding Community Center in Francistown on Saturday, Mr Kwele said that the ruling party had also failed to implement and translate into practical purposes the four national principles of democracy, unity, development, and self-reliance.

Mr Kwele said that after 17 years of what he termed pseudo-independence, Botswana continues to import most of its food requirements and that the light industries the government was boasting about were merely assembly points for foreign manufactured goods. He said that the developed countries prefer to have primary goods assembled in developing countries because of the low standard of living and consequent cheap labor found in these countries.

Mr Kwele said that development must not be equated to modernization or material acquisition, but must be equated with the psycho-cultural transformation of men. He further said that domestic means of financing development programs should be the primary aim because the unlimited inflow of foreign capital as a factor of development and its protracted preponderance in the economy were incompatible with the concept of economic independence.

Speaking on the education system in the country, Mr Kwele said that it had failed to prevent human wastage and said it was designed to educate only a few people. Mr Kwele also complained about what he called the suppression by the ruling party of the dissemination of information relating to the policies and activities of his party.

CSO: 3400/1897

BRIEFS

OPPOSITION SPOKESMAN ADDRESSES RALLY--An official of the opposition Botswana National Front, BNF, Mr (Lucky Kula), has said the sort of socialism his party is to adopt if it is elected to power could not interfere with private properties of individuals, but he said it would nationalize major companies which have proved to be exploiting Botswana. Mr (Kula) was addressing a BNF rally at Somerset East in Francistown yesterday. He said throughout the world only two systems of government exist: capitalism and socialism. These, he said, are the major differences between the ruling Botswana Democratic Front, BDF and BNF. He informed his audience that Botswana were now developing political awareness and therefore the usual allegations which ran against the BNF would no longer be valid. Commenting on the education system, Mr (Kula) said the English-medium schools were meant for the rich while the Tswana-medium ones were meant for the poor. He said that it was why the government ordered the standard seven pupils of Manyane Primary School who got first class passes last year to receive examinations to reconcile with its quota system. [Text] [MB120712 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 11 Sep 83]

CSO: 3400/1909

BRIEFS

FINANCE AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE--France and Cape Verde have signed five finance agreements, totalling 9 million French francs, represented by documents initialed by Mr Jose Brito, secretary of state for cooperation and planning, and Jacques Bertrand, French ambassador to Praia. Those agreements are to finance development of the Island of Saint Nicolau and scientific research for the production of soft water from the sea. The funds likewise will be used for the completion of an inland telecommunications station, as well as the working out of a specialized cartography of the country. /Text/ /Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 64, Jul 83 p 17/ 9475

CSO: 3419/1139

FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER SAMBA LAMINE MANE INTERVIEWED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Aug 83 p 3

[Interview with Foreign Affairs Minister Samba Lamine Mane by Victor Aleixo, in Angola; date not specified]

[Text] Samba Lamine is minister of foreign affairs of Guinea-Bissau. Aged 41, he considers himself a child of PAIGC, since "I have been a member of its ranks from the time I was very young until now."

He has already held various positions in the government of Guinea-Bissau, namely, as deputy commissioner for agriculture and livestock, and later commissioner in that area, having also held the portfolio of Natural Resources.

For the past 14 months, this tall, strong man with a rather unloquacious manner has been guiding the destiny of diplomacy for Guinea-Bissau. It was in this capacity that he was recently in Angola, carrying a personal message from President Nino Vieira to the Angolan head of state, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos. It was in this capacity that JORNAL DE ANGOLA sought him out and interviewed him, after a brief contact, more easily than we had anticipated.

JA: We know that, during this brief trip to Angola, the Honorable Minister was a bearer of a message from President Nino Vieira to the Angolan head of state. Could you reveal to us what the message was about?

SLM: I actually was the bearer of a message from President Joao Bernardo Vieira to his counterpart, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

As for the content of the message, I regret that I cannot disclose it.

JA: In principle, is it supposed to be something directly associated with the relations between our two countries?

SLM: Precisely. It is linked with the relations between our two countries, and I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to convey, in the name of the people of Guinea-Bissau and their revolutionary vanguard, PAIGC, to the fraternal people of Angola, and to their vanguard party, MPLA-Labor Party, the combative greetings of our militants and our people as a whole; and, once again, to reaffirm that our stay here is another proof of our traditional

friendly relations that exist between our two countries and peoples who, in the recent past, managed, together, to confront the common enemy. And today, more than ever, we have reason to become closer and to intensify those relations.

JA: Apart from the delivery of the message to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, you have had other contacts with Angolan leaders. To what did they pertain, essentially?

SLM: Yes, I held work sessions with my counterpart, Comrade Paulo Jorge, and also with the vice-minister of foreign affairs of Angola. At those meetings, we discussed issues associated with the relations between our two ministries, specifically dealing with the need for more frequent contacts. And we also discussed matters relating to the forthcoming summit that will be held in Bissau this coming December.

I had to describe to my counterpart the situation that currently prevails in Guinea-Bissau, as well as matters associated with economic assistance; and I also became apprised of the situation in Angola, and of matters relating to the war in the southern part of your country, and the contacts with South Africa. In other words, we discussed and exchanged views on problems involving our continent in general, as well as matters relating to the situation here in southern Africa in particular.

JA: Inasmuch as you informed the Angolan ruler on the current situation in Guinea-Bissau, we would like you to tell us, along general lines, what your government's top priority is at present.

SLM: As was determined by the PAIGC's Third Congress, and reaffirmed by the First Special Congress, our priority is agriculture, which is and will be the base of Guinea-Bissau's economy. We are making every effort to revitalize that sector which is so important to us.

This year, an economic stabilization program was devised, and we are preparing to hold a roundtable discussion in January 1984 for the practical application of the 4-year development plan, which is being devised at present. We also have a delegation from the State Secretariat of Planning in Geneva now, to discuss issues associated with the holding of that roundtable discussion.

JA: What about the organization of your party?

SLM: At the First Special Congress, guidelines were devised aimed at the party's consolidation; some programs which were planned will be implemented, and the Central Committee will be meeting shortly (it has already met, because the interview was granted on the eve of that meeting) to make an assessment of the work that had been scheduled at its last meeting. Hence, on the level of the country's sectors and regions, and even on that of the city of Bissau, which is an autonomous sector, the party cells are being restructured. This is part of the line that was devised by the PAIGC's First Special Congress.

JA: But won't the disbanding of the PAIGC as a binational party have a psychological effect on the rank and file militants?

SLM: Since the progress of the situation had to be monitored, after the disbanding of PAIGC, the First Special Congress was held in November 1981. Prior to that, planks were prepared which were submitted to the rank and file, and that problem of the disbanding was dealt with before the PAIGC First Special Congress.

Therefore, there was no demobilization of the militants, because the problem was dealt with well. There was a very thorough campaign of explanation; the Congress planks were submitted and discussed on all levels of the party. On that occasion delegates who had been at the Congress were selected, and they made statements on all the documents that had been prepared for the Congress.

JA: The normalization of your party's relations with Cape Verde is not progressing well at all, because the Cape Verdians do not approve very much of the retention of the initial C in your party. Do you have an opinion as to how to emerge from that stalemate?

SLM: Our opinion has been very well expressed in the resolutions of the Special Congress, at which we opted to retain the name PAIGC; because PAIGC is an instrument that our people know, and we cannot, by any means, for one reason or another, change the name or remove the initial from our party.

As I have said, the problem was handled very well; there was a plank on this issue, wherein the militants made a statement on the question of retaining the party's name. Therefore, we are not confronted with the problem of this possibly bringing into question the normalization of relations between our two countries on the party level.

At present, we are discussing issues with Cape Verde on the state level; there is the problem of the dispute...so, I think that the problems should go through normal phases, and that they should be brought up at the various meetings that have taken place in Praia, and now, specifically, in Bissau.

JA: In this connection, you think that everything will be resolved. However, I recall statements by Cape Verdian leaders in which they disclosed that the retention of the initial C by your party could be an obstacle to the normalization of party relations, fundamentally.

SLM: I believe that the Cape Verdian leaders have every right to make statements regarding what they think. We cannot interfere in Cape Verde's problems, and vice-versa. As I have already said, the reason that we decided to retain the initial is a historical one. For, if we were to observe, we would find in every family in Guinea-Bissau someone who lost his life for PAIGC. Those families fought both for the independence of Cape Verde and for that of Guinea. It is for that historical reason that we intend to retain the name PAIGC. Moreover, this issue was made known previously to the people, who expressed their support; and hence we are not very willing to be forced to accept a decision that has been imposed from, or that has come from abroad. We see no

reason for a sudden change in the name of the party which, after all, is the party created by Cabral.

JA: Forgive me for insisting on that question. You have the name PAIGC, as a binational party, which meant African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde. Now there has been a disbanding; so what does the C mean in your party?

SLM: All right; for a long time the Cape Verdians have had the idea of creating their own party. Therefore, it is a problem of theirs, which is not up to us to judge. But what I can say is that the initials do not always correspond to the true significance that it is intended to give them. We are retaining PAIGC because it is the party that is known to our people. We cannot change the party's name from one day to the next, just because one portion demands or requires the removal or elimination of that instrument, which is very important to us in Guinea-Bissau. Because, after all, we have had many who were mutilated, and several families which lost their children because of that instrument, namely, PAIGC; and hence, for this reason, we cannot be prompted in any way by certain feelings. We in Guinea-Bissau think that Cabral's PAIGC should be maintained.

JA: Therefore, you will never remove the initial C from your party?

SLM: Well, that business of saying never...we don't know what tomorrow will bring. One thing is certain: as far as we are concerned, this issue has been well studied, well digested and thoroughly discussed among the party's militants, among all sectors in our country.

JA: Let's change the subject. We are now faced with a serious economic crisis on a worldwide level; a crisis reflected more in our countries, which are considered undeveloped. How are you in Guinea-Bissau dealing with that problem of the struggle being waged for the economic affirmation of our continent, in this instance; because we know that we have vast natural resources which could be put to good use for our development?

SLM: We Third World countries are obviously faced with a rather difficult situation, particularly in the economic area; and this has now been confirmed at the last meeting of UNCTAD in Belgrade, which was a real disaster for us. In other words, it proved once again that there is an urgent need to maintain permanent contacts, to deal with this situation jointly, and to engage in constant exchanges, so that we may be able to confront this state of dependence that we have been and are forced to withstand in relation to the developed countries.

It is a rather alarming situation, and hence we must look into and attempt to coordinate certain projects that could serve both the national and the regional interests. We must enact certain projects that could serve the interests of our people and of our continent in general.

JA: But there is the question of the different political options of the African countries. Could that be turned around?

SLM: In fact, at the outset the ideological issues could represent an obstacle. But we think that if we really want to emerge from this state of dependence, we shall have to pool our efforts. I consider certain initiatives to be praiseworthy, such as that of SADCC [South African Development Coordination Conference], wherein the member nations do not have the same political and ideological options.

The issue that should take precedence over everything is that of the interest of our countries and our peoples, so that we may be able to surmount the ideological differences. It could obviously be an obstacle, but we must overcome this situation if we really want to put our resources in the service of our countries and our peoples.

JA: For example, Chad is one of the situations that has led the African countries to become divided, owing to different positions. Don't you agree with me? What is Guinea-Bissau's opinion?

SLM: It is true; these conflicts are leading us into divisions. Guinea-Bissau recognizes states; but, of course, the situation in Chad concerns Guinea-Bissau, and we think that, to put an end to that situation, which has been going on in that fraternal country for nearly 20 years, steps must be taken toward a reconciliation of the various movements. But this must be on the basis of dialog, because otherwise we shall be forced to witness that sad situation of a government now overthrowing another one, with still another arriving tomorrow, overthrowing the other one again...

We think that Chad's own children will have to find a solution, based on understanding, for the problem that the country is now experiencing. For this purpose, foreign countries should be dissociated from this matter, which we consider to be one involving only the people of Chad. Hence, it is a matter in which countries alien to it should not meddle, so as to avoid creating, and even reaching the point of internationalization of that problem.

JA: So do you think that dialog among the various movements is still possible?

SLM: Yes, by holding dialog, understanding may perhaps be possible; because even countries which have always been in conflict and reached combat readiness have ended up going to the conference table and reaching an understanding. Therefore, we are already familiar with that experience: dialog is always the advisable course of action.

JA: Hasn't the action of the OAU intervention forces contributed to the current situation in Chad?

SLM: Precisely. We have opposed that situation, because we do not think that the way in which the matter was handled was the most proper; it was not as we had expected. Obvious proof of this is the results that we are witnessing at present.

OAU did not play the role that it should have played in Chad's problem, and I think that it now feels left out. At the time that it should have acted, it did not act.

JA: Has OAU been left out as an organization?

SLM: No, OAU has only been left out in connection with Chad's problem. But, as a continental organization, it still has several problems to be solved. The main factor for its creation was to have all the countries on our continent attain independence, and it has not yet fulfilled that role; therefore, it cannot by any means be left out.

But, insofar as Chad's problem is concerned, it has not played the role that it has to play.

JA: Couldn't Guinea-Bissau play the role of an intermediary to solve Chad's problem?

SLM: Guinea-Bissau, like any other African country, has, I think, a right and an obligation to contribute to the solution of that problem. I think that it is the role of every good African to prevent this situation from continuing. Hence, I think that Guinea-Bissau has the willingness, since it has already acted as an observer at the request of OAU, to help solve this problem.

JA: How would you describe your relations with Portugal?

SLM: They are good. A joint commission was created with Portugal, and it meets annually. The last meeting took place in Bissau, and next year it will be held in Lisbon.

JA: Might this visit of yours to Angola, albeit brief, indicate a step toward increasing relations between our two countries?

SLM: One of the matters that I discussed at length with my counterpart, Paulo Jorge, was the intensification of our relations. There is a very great need for this on both sides.

If it was possible for us in the past, during a difficult state of conflict, to coordinate our efforts, today, more than ever, we have that reason for cooperating.

During our talk, I took the opportunity to invite my comrade and friend, Paulo Jorge, to pay an official visit to Guinea-Bissau (he has already been there several times, but for specific missions); and, during that visit, I suggested that we attempt to take steps toward the creation of a joint commission, which does not yet exist, between our two countries, and to survey the possibilities for our cooperating with one another, ascertaining the extent to which there could be cooperation between our two countries.

The invitation was accepted by Minister Paulo Jorge, and we shall have to send the invitation in order to make it official. But we think that cooperation is possible, not only on the level of our ministry, but also among other government agencies, political parties, and mass and youth organizations. We are even of the opinion that we have an obligation to carry out that desire of our peoples.

JA: And what about the cooperation among the five African countries whose official language is Portuguese?

SLM: A permanent committee was created to follow up all the decisions made during the Praia summit meeting. At the summit meeting which will be held in Bissau this year, the permanent committee will make an assessment of what has been accomplished. For only that committee will be able to say, from the evaluation that it offers, whether or not there was fulfillment; because at the previous summit meetings, no such committee was institutionalized. Now that it has been created, we in Bissau will really find out whether or not the committee actually performed the task that was assigned to it.

2909

CSO: 3442/332

BRIEFS

MALI-NIGER MIXED COMMISSION--Mali and Niger have decided to create a mixed commission aimed at the inspection and use of their common border. /Text/
/Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 64, Jul 83 p 17/ 9475

PLANE ORDERED FROM BRITISH AEROSPACE--The government has ordered a 146-100 aircraft from British Aerospace (GB) for delivery in midsummer of next year. The plane will be used for regional civilian transport, with a maximum capacity of 87 passengers. /Text/ /Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 64, Jul 83 p 17/ 9475

CSO: 3419/1139

LEFTIST MOVEMENT HITS OTHER PARTIES' POLICY ON WOMEN

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 8 Aug 83 p 4

[Text] Leaders of the "Women's Liberation Movement" [MLF] have told a press conference that the governmental program of the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] and the MSM/PTr/PMSD [Mauritius Socialist Movement/Labor Party/Mauritian Social Democratic Party] alliance is "insulting" to Mauritian women because they made no mention of legalization of abortion. At the same time, the MLF congratulated the "Lalit" party for taking a position in favor of such a step.

MLF leaders Bouba Iyasamy, Ah Fong Chung, Anne-Marie Sophie, Rayati Cheyaboyen, Marie-Noelle Etienne and Lindsay Collen also said that "legalization of abortion is a measure that benefits the 'little people.'" The struggle for the legalization of abortion represents, in the eyes of the MLF, "a political struggle, a stage in the class struggle."

The MLF has accused the two contending voting blocs--the MMM and the alliance--of capitulating to the pressures of lobbyists both on the question of legalization of abortion and on the issue of recognizing the civil rights of women married in Muslim wedding ceremonies.

The MLF also deplored the fact that the amendment to Section 16 of the Constitution, eliminating any discrimination based on sex, has never been put into effect. The MLF also demanded to know whether there will still be a Ministry of Women's Rights after the elections.

In concluding their press conference, the MLF leaders called on Mrs Shireen Aumeeruddy-Cziffra, former Minister of Women's and Family Rights, to take back her accusation that the MLF has "deserted the feminist cause." They also called on Mrs Sheila Bappoo to take back the "anti-feminist" generalizations she made at a political meeting about women in public places after dark.

9516

CSO: 3419/1170

DROUGHT CONTINUES; IMPACT REPORTED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 5 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] The drought is still raging unabated, despite the downpours seen occasionally in the last few weeks, primarily in the highlands. An extended period of near-zero precipitation preceded by a drought in February and March is having a serious effect on water levels in the island's reservoirs, which have gone down dramatically in the last 6 months. This situation has led the Central Water Authority [CWA] to sound the alarm and to schedule daily water cut-offs starting next week in almost all parts of the island. (See below). The CWA is putting the word out to Mauritians: do not waste water. According to officials of the authority, the situation is not expected to improve over the next few months, and these kinds of measures must be taken immediately to prevent the situation from getting any worse.

The volume of water presently being held in Mare-aux-Vacoas reservoir, which primarily serves domestic water consumption needs, is down to 461 million cubic feet, whereas in normal times it holds 695 million cubic feet. The same situation prevails at Piton du Milieu, which is down to 63.12 million cubic feet from its average level of 90 million. These figures were established on 14 July.

As for precipitation levels, these have continued to deteriorate since January, except for occasional surges in isolated regions of the island. The heavy winter downpours noted during the last few weeks are attributed to unusual weather disturbances, resulting in unusually cold weather accompanied by bands of clouds.

CWA notes some improvement in the water levels in reservoirs whose water is dedicated to irrigation purposes (Mare-Longue, La Ferme, La Nicoliere and Tamarind Falls), except at La Ferme, where the volume of water has dropped dramatically, from 78.4 million cubic feet in June to 14 million by the end of July. By contrast, the situation has significantly improved at the other reservoirs. The volume of water at Mare-Longue has increased from 1.34 million cubic feet to 37 million cubic feet, at Nicoliere it has gone from 154.38 million cubic feet to 159 million, and at Tamarind Falls from 27.5 million to 32.55 million. Thus, at least for the time being, irrigation needs are being met, and agricultural experts believe this fact will make it possible to avert a catastrophic crop failure.

BRIEFS

SUGAR DATA REPORTED--The Chamber of Agriculture has officially estimated the 1983 sugar crop at 610,000 tons. This estimate was based on statistics and the analysis of production since 7 June, the date when the Bel-Ombre sugar works went into operation. Early in the season, sugar experts had predicted 615,000 tons. According to the Chamber of Agriculture, cane tonnage in the field was lower than predicted, primarily because of the drought which has prevailed during the growing season. On the other hand, the suguar content has been good throughout the island. In some regions, particularly in the east, the average sugar content has been above predicted levels, according to a PROSI news release. As of 30 July, average sugar content for the island as a whole was 10.92 percent, and in the eastern region it was about 10.91 percent. The highest sugar content was reported in the west, where 11.9 percent was recorded. The northern region was in last place with 10.29 percent. In the south and central regions the respective figures were 11.12 and 10.75 percent. As of the same date, 152,559 tons of sugar had been produced, with an average yield of 3.74 tons of suguar [per acre] on the 26,174 [acres] already harvested. An average yield of 34.32 tons of cane per acre has been recorded, and 1,397,102 tons of cane had been milled. [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 11 Aug 83, p 1] 9516

AIRPORT IMPROVEMENTS NOTED--New infrastructure projects will be getting under way with every passing week. The contract for replacing the navigation lights has already been awarded. Another contract to instal new navigation aids has already been awarded. These radio engineering aids, known as VOR/DME (VOR: Very High Frequency, omni-directional radio range; DME: Distance Measuring Equipment), are of considerable help in enabling pilots to make landings without problems. In other news, the bids on the contract for construction of a new control tower were opened on 27 July, and they are currently being studied by Aeroport de Paris consultants. The above-mentioned projects as well as the preparation of an overall plan for development of the Plaisance airport up to the year 2000 are being financed by a loan of Fr 53 million provided to the Mauritian Government by the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation [CCE]. The overall plan, which has already been approved by the government, calls for expansion of the Plaisance airport in three stages (1983-1987, 1987-1992, 1992-1997). Among other things, it includes lengthening the runway to 3,200 meters, the construction of a 13,000 square meter terminal, parking for 1,200 vehicles, and an additional parking facility for buses and taxis. Plans also include a parking area able to accommodate eight 747's, two taxiing strips, a parallel strip, a technical complex, warehousing facilities, a fire station, a police station, and administrative offices. [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 11 Aug 83 p 4] 9516

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

TRADE FIGURES WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA--Trade between Mozambique and Czechoslovakia up to the month of August reached a level estimated at about \$1.2 million of the \$3 to \$4-million goal that had been set for December 1983. A reliable source said that Mozambique cotton and tea were the main products purchased by Czechoslovakia. The source said that substantial quantities of sisal are expected to be delivered to Czechoslovakia within the next few weeks. Mozambique is expected to buy 39 Trata trucks from Czechoslovakia until November this year. The fleet will include the necessary spare parts. [Text] [MB021147 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 2 Sep 83]

MINISTER ON IMPORT, EXPORT CONTRACTS--Foreign Trade Minister Joaquim de Carvalho, gave a press conference in Maputo today for local and foreign newsmen accredited to Mozambique. The press conference was given at the end of Maputo's 19th international trade fair, FACIM 83. The results achieved during Maputo's international trade fair have been considered positive by the minister of foreign trade. The minister added that on Saturday morning contracts worth \$29 million were signed, \$9 million in exports and \$20 million in imports. The gap between exports and imports is smaller than that of previous years, and this means that the country's tendency to buy more than it sells is being reversed, Joaquim de Carvalho said. Speaking about some of the products sold by Mozambique during Maputo's 19th international trade fair, the minister said that contracts for the sale of cotton, sisal, cashew nuts, copra, and handicrafts were signed. [Excerpts] [MB052141 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 5 Sep 83]

STUDENTS LEAVE FOR GDR--Last weekend Mozambican theater and sculpture scholarship holders left Mozambique for the GDR, where they will attend courses related to those two branches of art. They are (Pedro Paulo Pereira), who has been involved with the theater and (Dias Mahlate), a sculptor. They will remain in that socialist country for 5 and 3 years respectively. Once their courses are finished they will return to Mozambique to work in the professional fields they have chosen. According to the newspaper NOTICIAS, (Pedro Paulo Pereira) will study for an MA degree in drama. It will be recalled that (Pedro Paulo Pereira) founded the Juvenile Theater Association. (Dias Mahlate) has been involved with sculpture for almost 10 years. He will change from wood sculpture to marble and bronze sculpture. [Text] [MB131108 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0900 GMT 13 Sep 83]

RAILWAY COORDINATION WITH MALAWI--The day before yesterday in Beira, the capital of Sofala Province, delegations from Mozambique and Malawi held a meeting to examine ways and means for the joint coordination of railway traffic between the two nations. The Mozambique delegation to the meeting was led by (Mugama Matolo), a senior official of the Ministry of Ports, Railways and Shipping, while the Malawian delegation was led by the country's ambassador in Maputo. The newspaper DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE reports that during the talks both sides underlined the need for increased consultations of this kind. [Text] [MB101252 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 10 Sep 83]

SOVIETS TO TRAIN WORKERS--More than 130 Mozambican workers have been accepted to attend higher and intermediate specialized courses in the USSR. These workers have been selected from a number of organizations of the state apparatus and from state enterprises. A source at the Soviet Embassy in Maputo quoted by the newspaper NOTICIAS revealed that most of these workers have already left for Moscow, from where they will leave for several Soviet republics to attend intermediate and higher specialized course. The training of the Mozambican workers in the socialist country is within the framework of the cultural and scientific agreements signed between Mozambique and the USSR. [Text] [MB091643 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 9 Sep 83]

CSO: 3442/344

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SOCIETY FOR DEVELOPMENT ESTABLISHED

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 27 Jul 83 pp 1, 8

[Editorial by Harouna Nlandou]

[Excerpt] There are certain moments that are particularly inspiring in the history of every developing nation, of all people working ceaselessly toward happiness and the consolidation of their economic and political freedoms. The 23rd anniversary of our independence, yesterday, August 3, 1983, was surely such a moment, all the more so because it marked the official establishment of the National Council of the Society for Development.

This important event is the result of assiduous, patient, methodical and meticulous labor conducted with honor, dignity, courage and patriotic spirit. We needed to find, in our own way and on our own terms, the true means of achieving a coherent and well-integrated national development. The national commission in charge of establishing the Society for Development has therefore accomplished a useful and historic task. During yesterday's ceremony, President Seyni Kountche, whose labors begun in October 1979 are now bearing fruit, took the opportunity to publicly congratulate the Commission members for giving such a fine example of determination and creativity--a lesson in civic spirit and patriotism--to all Nigerians. By establishing the National Council of the Society for Development, Nigeria has just taken a major step toward creating the national program which has been its goal since the national awakening of April 15, 1974.

However, it is the future of the Nigerian people which commands our attention today, more than the work accomplished or the goals achieved in years past. It is no accident that the head of state particularly insisted on this point in his address to the national advisors, who were democratically elected by all socio-professional segments of our country and are therefore truly representative of the Nigerian people.

"Your task," the head of state said, "is enormous, complex and essential. Your authority is no longer confined to the village or tribe, the canton, arrondissement or department. The State will call on you whenever there is a need and will expect remarks and suggestions from you on all problems of national interest. This will in fact be the National Council's role."

Nigeria has committed itself to an era of positive democracy. In every sense of the word, the national advisors are consultants in the country's functioning and future. This is why they have been assigned the weighty and inspiring task of drawing up a national charter which will be our political credo. This charter will provide a legal foundation for a complete and coherent national program on which state and government action will be based and which will stimulate the people's involvement in the nation.

The head of state more precisely defined the task of the national advisors as one of responsibility for our national unity and security, for our decentralization policy and for Nigeria's well-integrated development. This task calls for a total commitment and a deep faith in our country's destiny, a thorough grasp of national realities and the willingness of every national advisor and every Nigerian to place national interest above personal interest.

The job of the National Council of the Society for Development will be to establish a new economic and social order in our country. This will give us every reason to hope in the future and to solicit the cooperation of other nations in promoting a new world order of benefit to all. Now more than ever we must be hardworking and vigilant if we are to thwart attempts to destabilize or sidetrack us; we must participate responsibly in the national destiny, with an increased awareness of national problems.

9825

CSO: 3419/1150

BRIEFS

BAN ON PUBLIC EVENTS--In Lagos state, the ban on public rallies, processions, assemblies, and meetings has been extended by 14 days with effect from today. A statement issued by the commissioner of police, Alhaji Maman Nassarawa, yesterday said the extension was to sustain the prevailing peaceful atmosphere in the state. He said unless postelection activities were not adequately managed and controlled, an election might not conclusively be defined as peaceful. The police commissioner appealed to the public for cooperation. [Text] [AB090845 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 9 Sep 83]

CSO: 3400/1871

PROBLEMS, PROGRESS, PROSPECTS OF RENE REGIME EXAMINED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 18, 17 Aug 83 pp 5-6, 7

[Text]

Six years after seizing power and ousting former president, **James Mancham**, Albert René has set himself a course of political gymnastics involving at least a superficial jettisoning of his more autocratic Marxist inclinations. Last month he paid for a number of western journalists to visit the Seychelles as part of his overture to the West. Key points of this overture include:-

- A concerted effort to woo tourists. The country's image was badly tarnished by the attempted **South African** cum *Mouvement pour la Résistance* (MPR) coup attempt, the army mutiny in August 1982 and by the islands' recently-acquired reputation for repression and austere socialism. Tourists dropped from 79,000 in 1979 to 60,000 in 1981 and 47,000 last year. René, who holds the tourism portfolio, is organising a no-holes-barred campaign to get the figures up. In March *British Airways* and *Lufthansa* ceased their flights to the capital Victoria. But *British Caledonian* and *Air Seychelles* are due shortly to start flying there from London via Frankfurt.

A measure of René's desperation is that he has guaranteed *British Caledonian* £400 for every empty seat on each flight. (The ministry of tourism appears to be in turmoil. Its director and deputy director recently resigned, possibly because of the £400 deal, which it is feared could be an expensive mistake). During the first quarter this year tourism increased reportedly 27%, though revenue from it has actually declined 10%. **France, West Germany, Switzerland, Italy** and South Africa - in that order - provided most of them. A notable feature is the growing number of South Africans now encouraged to go to the Seychelles. We understand that René has even offered the South African hotel magnet, **Sol Kerzner** of *Southern Sun Hotels*, a contract to build a casino in the Seychelles.

- Indications that **American** and **British** navies will soon be allowed once again to have similar port facilities to the **Soviets**. (British and American war-

ships have been barred from docking facilities because they refused to specify whether they were carrying nuclear weapons, while the Soviets, always protesting their non-nuclear chastity, were frequent visitors). France, which was originally involved in putting René into power, has usually maintained good relations with him. (Following the August army mutiny French military advisers were in the Seychelles to see how the local armed forces could be shored up). And, somewhat ironically, the Americans have always maintained a 120-man tracking station on Mahé island.

● The introduction of more liberal economic policies and the sidelining of some of the more vociferous Marxist-Leninist proponents. Last month René himself stated categorically he was "not a Marxist-Leninist", affirmed a belief in private property, and demanded merely "equality of opportunity". His tone was altogether different from that of two years ago. Fairly new legislation still makes it easy for land to be nationalised, as happened recently to an estate on Alfonse Island. But the government is now happy to grant management contracts to private or foreign firms to run government-owned hotels, such as the Fisherman's Cove on Mahé and the Flying Dutchman in Praslin.

The most notable Marxist-Leninist, former foreign minister **Jacques Hodoul**, was demoted to minister for national development partly in response to complaints from some foreign governments that he was impossible to deal with. His replacement at foreign affairs by the pragmatic Dr. **Maxime Ferrari** OBE, who is also vice-president of the ruling and single legal party, the *Seychelles Peoples' Progressive Front* (SPPF), has been well-received in the West.

However, the power of the party and its apparatus continues to be pervasive, with increasing centralisation in many spheres of government. The People's Assembly, a rubber stamp body with much less power than the party's 12-strong executive committee, faced elections on August 7, but of the 23 constituencies on the three main islands (Mahe' - where two-thirds of Seychellois live, Praslin and La Digue) only six had more than one candidate, and even they had to be SPPF members. The two members who represent the remaining tiny islets are nominated directly by the president.

The election results, announced last week, could have been better for René: there was a comparatively low turn-out of 59%, of which only 75% endorsed his "candidature". Never popular, his stock appears still to be falling among the islanders.

Those with guns

On the security front, which has become increasingly a preoccupation for him, matters are getting

complicated. Below was set out the main strands of the security apparatus and the key individuals involved.

At the top, as minister of defence, is Col. **Ogilvy Berlouis**, a little educated 32-33 year-old who commands the respect of most of the 500-800-strong army. In the past it has been suggested that Berlouis was competing with René for the top job. In fact Berlouis is loyal to René. But undoubtedly there has been a misunderstanding or difference of opinion between the two over the police chief **James Pillay**. When the army was being created it was assumed, especially by Pillay, that it would fall under his own command. Berlouis, possibly with tacit support from René, insisted that the army be under separate command, accountable directly to the president. At first there was a defence council which included Pillay. The latter was then dropped from it and from then on the army assumed the prominent position in overall security, so that effectively Berlouis was number one, Pillay number two. Pillay, better educated and probably more astute, became to be seen by Berlouis as a threat. Following the coup attempt and the army mutiny, which nearly precipitated René's downfall, the army became René's most pressing problem - both as a means of defence against further coups and as something to worry about lest it overthrow him. Berlouis, thus indispensable, knew his own strength and made it known that Pillay should be replaced. Though only *in extremis* would Berlouis move against René, the latter probably insisted that Pillay remain partly in order to stop Berlouis getting yet more power.

Under Berlouis comes the army commander, Maj. **James Michel**, who is also minister of education and information and a former editor of the party newspaper, *The People*. Like all other officers, his military expertise is minimal. (Until the mid-1970s there was no army. René, who at the time was prime minister, then dispatched a few men to **Tanzania** for elementary rifle drill and fighting skills). He has no control over the army and can be considered irrelevant so far as security goes.

Next and much more significant, are five majors, two of whom, in a crisis, might side with Berlouis.

- Maj. **Claude Vidot**, René's major-domo and jack-of-all trades. Vidot worked for René for many years before René grasped office, performing the job of household "chief of staff", which entailed a lot of fishing. Despite his lack of academic qualifications, Vidot has the important job of overseeing security at René's home at L'Exile. In this he is assisted by a **Belgian** mercenary, **Bob Nodynn**, who has trained René's body-guards since 1979.

- Maj. **Rowly Mairie**, who appears to have intelligence duties. He is a clever, well-educated ex-Special Branch employee.

- Maj. **Raymond Bonté**, an extreme René loyalist whose main job now appears to be overseeing security at the airport. Originally a taxi-driver, he was one of those dispatched in the mid-1970s for rudimentary training in **Tanzania**. He was badly wounded in the November 1981 by the **Mike Hoare** and frothblower combination.

- Maj. **Phillip Lucas**, René's former chauffeur. He is now in charge of the airport army camp.

- Maj. **Macdonald Marengo**, who is also seen as Berlouis' protégé. Largely uneducated, he now runs the **Union Vale** barracks. There is some rivalry between him and Bonté, perhaps René's most passionate supporter.

Beneath this top command is what can be considered a fairly loyal "old guard" made up of former **Seychelles' Peoples' United Party (SPUP)** supporters who were coopted into the "army". A leading individual in this 50-60-strong group is **Yvonne Marie**, once a bus-driver and strongly SPUP. Though loyal to René, in a crisis they could not all be expected to fight it out. Nor can they hold sway over the younger troops, usually brighter and better educated, who voiced their frustrations by staging the mutiny.

The army appears to have 500-800 troops, trained and armed to a low level with **Chinese** and **Soviet**

firearms, mainly AK-47s. The militia, sometimes claimed to be 3,000, is put by René himself at 1,500. In practice it is probably rather less, and cannot yet be considered of much significance to overall security capabilities. The unpopular Tanzanian troops, once 400-strong, have been reduced to between 60 and 120. There are indications that René would like to see them paired down to a handful of advisers. The rationale doubtless includes the fear that President **Julius Nyerere**, in his capacity as regional sage and policeman, might support **Berlouis** in a crisis.

Thus the importance of René's friendship with **North Korea's Kim Il Sung**. There are up to 60 North Korean commandos billeted at Bel Eau on the road to René's L'Exile residence. Together with the bodyguards trained by Nodyn, the Koreans provide dependable presidential security. British and American offers of military assistance have been declined.

Institutional consolidation

On the tactical political front René appears to have consolidated his hold over the *National Youth Service*, which in effect became the vehicle for educating/indoctrinating 14 to 16-year-olds. The NYS rapidly acquired the reputation of being a conduit for political thuggery along the lines of "young pioneers" in typical dictatorships. After widely supported demonstrations against it René toned it down. He has recently appointed **David Déniscourt** of the *Canadian Brothers* educationalist organisation to a top position in the NYS - a move clearly designed to assuage criticism that the NYS is a sinister organisation run by René's acolytes. Though Déniscourt built a good reputation while headmaster of the *Seychelles College* (now called the *Seychelles Polytechnic*), his power at the NYS seems uncertain. We understand that **Ralph Adan**, René's brother-in-law - and former high-commissioner to Britain - will remain the main power in the organisation.

And René appears to have welded the *National Workers' Union* (NWU) firmly to the SPPF. It will be recalled that René created the NWU after he took power. With the demise of **Mancham** and the disintegration of the *Democratic Party* (DP), the traditional DP unions similarly declined and were then taken over by the NWU, which in turn became a political football. The NWU president from the start was **Olivier Charles**, a charismatic but little educated SPPF stalwart. Two well-educated unionists, **Shelton Jolicoeur** and **France Bonté**, who ran the former SPUP unions, were responsible for actually running the NWU. Efficient and politically ambitious, they tried to ease out Charles. René found out shortly before the NWU congress which would

have ensured Charles' downfall, and decreed that the NWU was henceforth dissolved. Bonté and Joliecoeur were close to the former minister of labour, **Matthew Servina**, who resigned last year (AC Vol 23 No 24) as minister of agriculture.

Overall the atmosphere in the islands has calmed after the turbulence of the last two years, though the boat curfew remains in force. Some violent incidents pass by unexplained and publicly unquestioned. On July 22, for instance, three people including a well-known oppositionist, **Michael Hoffman**, were killed in a "car accident". It is assumed there was foul play. The government-controlled *Nation* newspaper hardly mentioned the incident. Last year, it will be recalled, two dissidents were killed when their car exploded on the beach.

By discarding the autocratic, doctrinaire style of leadership which characterised the first few years of his rule, René will probably bolster his local standing. He does not appear to be in any immediate danger of being ousted by one of the "army" potentates, and there is probably little foreseeable danger of another foreign-organised coup attempt. Organised opposition on the islands is easy to spot – as the MPR has discovered – and the "intelligence" apparatus still has much room for improvement. If René can control the army and continue to fend off his political foes – dogmatic and pragmatic alike – a significant economic liberalisation can be expected ●

CSO: 3400/1851

SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG RADIO COMMENTS ON DE CUELLAR REMARKS

MB071730 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Station commentary: "South-West Africa"]

[Text] The secretary general of the United Nations, Dr Perez de Cuellar, says that the existing situation in South-West Africa/Namibia is legally unacceptable, adding that the same applies to the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

His comments to journalists in Lisbon this week have received scant attention from the international news media despite the fact that they are [word indistinct] significant. It is the first time that Dr de Cuellar, who occupies the world organization's top post, has personally acknowledged that the Cuban withdrawal from Angola is necessary for the settlement of the South-West African independence plan. He told newsmen in the Portuguese capital that independence for South-West Africa would create conditions necessary for social and economic development in Southern Africa. The withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, he said, would also contribute toward the creation of such a [word indistinct]. He said that his recent visit to South Africa, South-West Africa, and Angola have had positive results.

In his report to the UN Security Council after his visit, the report he took to be discussed by the council, Dr de Cuellar [word indistinct] South Africa's standpoint on the Cuban presence in Angola clearly. Angola's issue was not within his mandate from the council. His personal appraisal of this issue, a week after his official visit report to the council, underlines the usefulness of his visit to the region. In his talks with various leaders in the region all issues relating to the implementation of Resolution 435 were satisfactorily resolved, excepting the most crucial one, the Cuban presence in Angola.

From his comments this week it is clear that Dr de Cuellar has satisfied himself that with the continued presence of the Cubans in Angola the holding of free and fair elections in South-West Africa would be impossible and that a peaceful solution to Angola's internal problems would be equally impossible.

Dr de Cuellar knows that this is not just South Africa's view, but also that of the United States, which insists of the withdrawal of the Cubans as a prerequisite for peace and stability in the region.

It cannot be expected of Dr de Cuellar to change the minds of the Security Council members, but they will have to take note of the insight gained from his personal dealings with the situation.

PROGRESSIVE FEDERAL PARTY URGES 'NO' VOTE IN REFERENDUM

MB040624 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] The Progressive Federal Party has decided to urge voters to reject the constitution in the coming referendum. In a statement released in Cape Town after a meeting of the party's federal executive this afternoon, the leader of the opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said he had recommended a "no" vote. He said that it was with regret and deep conviction that he had concluded that the new constitution was neither the result of negotiation between the different groups, nor did it remotely represent the kind of constitutional reform necessary to cope with the grave problem facing South Africa.

Dr Slabbert said the constitution was one party's plan for the whole of South Africa. Only the whites would vote in the referendum, and this meant that there was no finality as to whether coloreds and Indians would have a referendum as well. In addition, most of the people who were going to be directly affected by the new constitution--namely, the blacks--would not be consulted or included in any way at all. The National Party plan was dangerous for South Africa because it would increase racial conflict and tension among South Africans. It was simply the 1983 model of apartheid, because key laws which discriminated against people on the basis of race were built into it.

The new constitution also ensured one-party dictatorship, instead of moving away from the key problem of domination in South Africa.

CSO: 3400/1894

LEBOWA'S PHATUDI SLAMS 'LEFTISTS'

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Sep 83 p 3

[Text]

SOUTH Africa should send more black representatives abroad to put forward her case, the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi told a Press conference yesterday.

Dr Phatudi was speaking on his return from an international tour to encourage investment in the homeland.

He said leftists had been allowed to criticise South Africa, whilst there were not enough people to show the efforts that have been made to break apartheid.

"More blacks should visit overseas to correct the situation. If more South African representatives were black, people abroad would become more interested," he said.

During his tour Dr Phatudi visited Taiwan, Japan, Thailand, the United States and Britain.

Lebowa had received several firm commitments from parties interested in investing in the area. A shoe factory and a factory manufacturing post office machinery would soon be established.

Asked if he had encountered any problems with the strong disinvestment lobby in Europe and the United States, Dr Phatudi said he had not.

"I selected my targets very well and those people we were able to speak to responded favourably towards us," he said.

He saw a need for his government to initiate direct communications with contacts they had established.

South African Embassy officials, through whom the homeland depended for its international links, did not know enough: "South African Embassy staff generally know very little about our situation," said Dr Phatudi.

Investment in Lebowa would alleviate unemployment which had reached critical proportions.

He said he had also used the visit to explain his idea of a federal dispensation for South Africa.

Dr Phatudi said the success of his tour would not alter his views on not opting for independence.

CSO: 3400/1856

HALF-YEAR ECONOMIC RESULTS SHOW RECESSION'S BITE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 28 Aug 83 p 15

[Article by David Ross]

[Text]

THE week's results from major companies are shown in the accompanying tables. Most forcefully those offering half-year figures suggest how hard the recession is hitting smokestack South Africa.

Earnings for this group were down by an average 38% compared with the first six months of 1982.

Although the list involves only seven companies, it includes both Amic and De Beers, as well as the continued successes of Liberty Holdings and Liberty Life.

So it is not as totally an unrepresentative picture of the South African private economy as such a small number of companies might suggest.

When are things to improve?

By contrast with the boom times, when boards of directors are pushed by optimism to relatively precise forecasts, last week, perhaps understandably, there was not too much evidence that the directors are sure where they are going even for so short a period as three months.

Kanhym, for example, decided that "it is not possible to make a forecast for the balance of the year".

Drought — which affected both slaughter prices and crop yields — and lower export coal orders and prices have hit the company's confidence hard.

Amic ventures the view that earnings should be maintained between the first and second half of the current year. That suggests earnings of 340c, compared with 417c in 1982.

Forecasts vague for even three months

The interim results have excluded the effect of losses at Sigma, the troubled motor manufacturer.

Although an improved operating performance by Sigma is hoped for in the second six months, that might well result in little more than a repetition of the previous year's R55-million loss.

It looks possible that admitting the Sigma loss at this stage in the game would have taken pretax profit some way below the R100-million mark.

Amic directors say that the start of the slow recovery in the US has not yet been reflected in higher export revenues for the group's subsidiaries.

The implication seems to be that this situation is materialising in the current six months.

At the same time overseas capital expenditure, on which many Amic subsidiaries rely for export orders, tends to occur relatively late during upturns in business cycles.

Meanwhile, the group capital commitment of R773,2-

million relates mainly to the Mondi pulp mill at Richards Bay.

Group borrowings have risen substantially since the past year-end from R523,1-million to R625,9-million.

Net interest paid has moved marginally lower during the past six months compared with the immediately preceding period, down from R23,9-million to R23,3-million.

But, it must look unlikely that the bill will diminish at all for the year as a whole.

That was despite the sale by wholly owned Debincor of 849 000 shares the latter had owned in Amic, together with 1,4-million Barlow shares. Between them they should have fetched in cash of around R55-million.

It may be considered unfair to criticise Amic directors for a result over so short a period as six months or so.

But certainly, unless an improvement in earnings does materialise during 1984 — and it might well be a less than dramatic one — Amic

	Year to:	Turnover (Rm)	% change	Pretax profit (Rm)	% change	Attrib profit (Rm)	Earnings (c)	% change	Div (c)	% change
Bankorp	June '83	—	—	—	—	46.7	28.6	-11	24.0	+10
	June '82	—	—	—	—	38.1	32.0		21.0	
Clicks	June '83	110.1	+18	9.5	+12	3.9	38.6	+18	23.0	+12
	June '82	93.2		8.5		3.2	32.7		20.6	
Consol	June '83	217.3	+12	35.5	+10	22.9	370.0	-7	135.0	n/c
	June '82	193.4		32.4		24.4	394.0		135.0	
Grinaker	June '83	—	—	26.7	-23	17.0	264.0	-12	100.0	n/c
	June '82	—	—	34.5		19.3	300.0		100.0	
Irvin & Johnson	June '83	350.9	+12	16.4	-6	9.7	34.5	-8	17.0	n/c
	June '82	314.0		17.4		10.5	37.5		17.0	
JCI	June '83	—	—	123.9	+13	102.7	1 396	+17.3	47.5	+8
	June '82	—	—	109.5		85.6	1 190		43.8	
Mobile	June '83	—	—	—	—	3.8	44.0	-3	42.5	n/c
	June '82	—	—	—	—	5.3	45.5		42.5	
Protea	June '83	386.0	-4	19.2	-47	12.5	41.5	-38	20.0	-35
	June '82	402.0		36.3		19.9	66.4		31.0	
Safmarine	June '83	482.0	-33	27.8	-85	23.7	38.0	-57	25.0	-29
	June '82	724.0		80.3		46.5	89.0		35.0	
Sasol	June '83	—	—	388.2	+12	232.2	61.9	+16	28.0	+17
	June '82	—	—	347.8		199.7	53.2		24.0	
Trencor	June '83	104.0	-8	8.3	-43	7.3	521.0	-29	150.0	n/c
	June '82	113.2		14.5		10.3	737.6		150.0	
Trust Bank	June '83	—	—	—	—	31.8	61.4*	+28	—	n/c
	June '82	—	—	—	—	24.8	48.0*		—	

* Before transfers to disclosed reserves

	Six months to:	Turnover (Rm)	% change	Pretax profit (Rm)	% change	Attrib profit (Rm)	Earnings (c)	% change	Div (c)	% change
Amic	June '83	764.7	-14	110.6	-39	77.4	169.5	-27	55	N/C
	June '82	884.8		182.1		104.2	232.4		55	
Aas Mang	June '83	39.5	-36	8.9	-48	4.6	130	-53	80	N/C
	June '82	61.3		17.0		9.9	279		80	
De Beers	June '83	—	—	329.8	+12	239.8	40.7*	+5	12.5	N/C
	June '82	—	—	295.4		253.1	28.0*		12.5	
Kanhyam	June '83	525.8	-1	1.0	-92	1.2	10.0	-85.3	Nil	-100
	June '82	532.9		11.8		8.3	68.2		20	
Liberty Hdgs	June '83	—	—	—	—	14.2	31.6	+33	17.5	+21
	June '82	—	—	—	—	10.6	23.8		14.5	
Liberty Life	June '83	—	—	—	—	13.0	119.3	+20	86	+19
	June '82	—	—	—	—	10.8	99.1		72	
Samancor	Aug. '83	—	—	(12.9)	-133	(11.5)	(6.8)*	-156	Nil	-100
	Aug. '82	—	—	38.8		26.1	15.8*		5	

* Excluding retained profits of associates

could well begin to appear as another cornerstone of SA institutional investment with some cracks in it.

By contrast with the average drop in earnings chalked up by the interim reporters, those offering preliminary figures this week showed an average drop of only 6.6%, which may emphasise how serious the business slump has been this calendar year.

One company fairly thoroughly involved in the slump is Trencor. Involved in engineering, trading of such items as motor tyres and

transport, it looks to have done well to hold the fall in earnings to 29%.

To a great degree this result reflects a startling drop in the tax rate from 30% to 13%.

Managing director Neil Jowell attributes this fall to a combination of the level of export business within the group as well as to decentralisation benefits.

The latter spring from the factory at Isithebe, which is the only container manufacturer in South Africa, making currently about 30 a day.

This remains "a very competitive business". Nonetheless, surprisingly in the current slump, it continues to find orders, in part as a result of the drop in import levels — which mean that there are fewer containers coming into South Africa and looking for employment.

Engineering overall provided 51% of attributable earnings in 1982, while last year, with the slump in demand for Hendred Fruehauf trailers, it put in around 36%.

Still, the company clearly has confidence in this side of

the business. About R9-million is to be spent in 1983-84 on increasing production facilities for the trailers by three and a half times in the factory at Wadeville.

Trencor currently has cash (net of a R1-million overdraft) of R16-million.

Mr Jowell is looking for an upturn in the economy in the third quarter of calendar 1984.

Meanwhile, he is budgeting for lower profits this year, and "sees little prospect of the budgets being beaten".

QOBOZA MAY PULL OUT OF MOONIE MEETING

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 28 Aug 83 p 9

[Article by Neil Hooper]

[Text] FORMER editor Mr Percy Qoboza may withdraw as a speaker at the World Media Conference in Colombia next month after learning that cult leader the Rev Sun Moon and Muldergate conspirator Mr John McGoff are involved.

Mr Qoboza, former editor of the World newspaper until it was banned in October 1977, was scheduled to speak on "Assessing the media on human rights" at the conference at Cartagena, Colombia, on September 8.

Korean-born Mr Moon is the founder of the annual media conference, while Me McGoff has close connections with the Washington Times, whose publishers are sponsoring the conference.

The Washington Times, which started publication in May this year, is being financed by Mr Moon, although the editor of the newspaper claims he is in charge of policy and does not speak for Mr Moon's anti-communist Unification Church.

Yesterday Mr Qoboza said when he agreed to speak at the Colombia conference he had not been aware of any links with the Moonie leader or Mr McGoff.

"I am absolutely shocked to learn Mr McGoff and Mr Moon are involved, and I am terribly disturbed to hear the sponsorship comes from a rather dubious source. I will have to reconsider my position as a speaker," Mr Qoboza said.

Unaware

He said he had attended an earlier World Media Conference in New York, but had been unaware of the sponsors.

His invitation to this year's conference had been made telephonically, and no mention had been made of either Mr Moon's or Mr McGoff's involvement.

Brigitte Bartsch, local representative of the Unification Church, who is helping organise the visit of "about six fairly well known South African and

Namibian journalists" to the conference, said this week that no secret had been made of Mr Moon's involvement.

"he is the founder of the conference and this has been said in all our literature.

"Mr McGoff is one of the 10 editorial advisors of the Washington Times, whose publishers are sponsoring the conference. He has nothing to do with the invitations or the subjects discussed," she said.

There is no doubt that the Moonie cult is interested in expanding in Third World countries, and in particular in South Africa.

The organisation has had an office in Cape Town since the early '70s and recently opened others in Johannesburg and Soweto.

The organisation makes use of a score of front bodies to wield its influence.

CSO: 3400/1856

BAD IMPORT MANAGEMENT ADDS MILLIONS TO IMPORT BILL

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 28 Aug 83 p 46

[Article by Amrit Manga]

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICAN importers are adding hundreds of millions more rand to the country's import bill through the lack of proficient import management services.

The need for more cost-effective importing under present local and international economic conditions is therefore more urgent now, if costs from increasing imports within the next year are to be kept to a minimum, according to the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce.

Mr Pat Corbin, joint editor of the Chamber of Commerce Importers manual, says that with the country logging up an import bill of R6 000-million, delays in transmission of import documents could result in serious congestion in the transport pipeline from coast to inland.

The Durban Chamber of Commerce, along with the JCC will embark on a series of import seminars to provide a clear guideline to management in order to systemise the transmission of goods and import documents.

Mr Corbin warns that in a declining economy import-based companies must constantly review their shipping and forwarding costs.

"Efficient documentation could bring about a minimum saving of 5%, which at the current import bill of around R7 000-million, could be more

than R300-million," says Mr Corbin.

Efficient documentation and clearing of goods remains the only solution to stabilising import costs without additional capital investment, says Mr Alan Cowell, joint editor of the manual.

Mr Corbin reckons that some of the most costly problems related to import practices are experienced in import documentation which result in serious delays in custom clearance procedures at ports and container terminals.

An investigation into congestion at container terminals two years ago revealed management lacked an understanding of the transportation, says Mr Cowell.

"Taking into account the estimated 50 000 containers that will be processed through the City Deep terminal, inefficient transmission of goods will certainly render the containerisation system less cost effective than anticipated," says Mr Cowell.

He says that if meaningful returns are to be secured from the huge investments made in containerisation, a repeat of the congestion at terminals three years ago must be avoided.

"Importers could pay millions in demurrage and storage for goods piled up in State warehouses because of incorrect description of goods, for example," says Mr Cowell.

CSO: 3400/1856

FEARS OF HEAVY ASBESTOS DEATH ROLL REFUTED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 28 Aug 83 p 1

[Article by Amrit Manga]

[Text]

PAT Hart, managing director of Gencor's Gefco and Msaali asbestos mines, this week hit back at allegations that thousands of asbestos workers will die because SA hesitated to ensure acceptable levels of fibre concentration.

Fears were raised after **Barry Castleman**, an American consultant on occupational health, warned that thousands of workers, particularly blacks, may face death while hundreds may have already died as a result of contact with asbestos.

The industry employs more than 40 000 workers in mines and the related product industry.

■ ■ ■

But, says an angry **Mr Hart**: "South African health standards in most cases surpass those of international health authorities."

A year ago health threats to workers caused the world's biggest producer of asbestos products, **Manville Corporation**, to close after 50 000 lawsuits totalling more than R2 000-million were brought against it.

A year ago, **Turner and Newall's** share price in the UK lost 9p in a day after the screening of a TV film on the carcinogenic properties of asbestos.

"The world has overreacted to an obviously emotional issue of occupational cancer,

and world events are no indication of the seriousness of the hazard," says **Mr Hart**.

Asbestos consumption dropped by 52% in Britain, by 32% in the US and by 4% in Japan during the period between 1975 and 1982. SA's asbestos industry, however, operates in a relatively protected environment.

According to **Mr Castleman**, SA workers do not have recourse to laws which allow employees to sue employers, as in the US.

Mr Hart says SA asbestos producing and processing industries have invested millions of rands in dust suppression and extraction equipment.

"In the past five years the State and the industry in SA have spent R2,7-million on local research specifically directed at asbestos-related diseases.

"Respirators are provided to all workers to be used in cases of emergency and in instances where dust is unavoidably created in repair work.

"Smoking is discouraged, as research indicates that smoking contributes significantly to the lung-cancer risk among asbestos workers."

Workers are medically examined upon engagement and finally at termination of each service contract, **Mr Hart** says.

More than R150 000 has

been spent over the past five years educating workers on potential hazards through regular lectures and reading material.

Workers are then given the option of accepting or rejecting the contract offer.

Mr Hart rejected allegations that the SA asbestos industry has actively suppressed reports on conditions at mines and associated health risks for fear of shrinking export markets.

■ ■ ■

SA mines export 90% of their total production.

He also attacked claims that SA mines were exporting a major proportion of their product to East European and developing countries, where safety regulations were not as stringent.

Almost 64% is exported to developing nations, including Korea and South Korea in the Far East, and Eastern Europe.

"A zero-risk situation is not possible in industrialised countries where all sorts of mineral dusts are considered potentially harmful," says **Mr Hart**.

"We should instead aim to achieve socially acceptable risk levels.

"An affected rate of 33%, reported after an investigation at the **Kuruman** asbestos mine in the Cape, was definitely not acceptable."

LEYLAND SA TO STOP MINI, ROVER PRODUCTION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Sep 83 p 24

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Leyland South Africa, which has its headquarters in the Cape, announced to its 2 300 employees and 65 dealers around the country on Tuesday that it will stop local production of Mini and Rover passenger cars at the end of the year.

From next year, Rover models, luxury Daimlers and Jaguars, as well as the smaller Metro and Maestro cars and the Range Rover, will be available from the parent company in England through the local dealer network.

The Land Rover, which is classed as a commercial vehicle, will continue to be manufactured along with the popular Leyland heavy trucks and buses.

Leyland SA's public relations officer, Mr Arne Pitlo, said last night: "The company will continue with its current dealer organisation and will honour all vehicle warranties and continue to supply ongoing parts and service facilities on a national basis. The Uni-

part business is expanding, as one of the fastest all-makes parts franchises in the country.

The position of some of the workers at the Blackheath and Elsie's River manufacturing plants is uncertain but it is unlikely that many will be dismissed.

Leyland still has a contract with Renault Africa to manufacture the new Renault 9 models at the rate of more than 1 000 a month and will continue with its other major operations of truck and bus manufacture in South Africa.

The managing director of Leyland SA, Mr D R Beck, said at a luncheon in Cape Town on Tuesday that "there will be some reduction in vehicle-assembly activities at the Elsie's River plant and production of Mini and Rover engines at Blackheath will cease.

"Leyland SA will make every effort to find alternative positions within the company for those

whose functions are affected by the decisions but I must warn of the inevitability of some redundancy."

Mr Beck said Leyland SA had for some time been reviewing its future in the volume car market and considering new products to replace the Mini and Rover.

"After lengthy studies both in South Africa and with our parent company BL, we concluded a major new investment programme for new car products could not be supported. The decision was taken on purely commercial grounds."

Mr Beck said the Leyland SA manufacturing contract with Renault Africa was totally unaffected and a rising production programme was planned for the R9 models.

"I must stress that Leyland SA's other activities, which by value are much larger than our car operation, will also continue totally unchanged and unaffected by the decision.

COLLEGE, HIGH SCHOOL UNREST REPORTED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] ABOUT 600 students from the Transvaal College of Education in Mabopane, near Pretoria, were this week ordered to leave the campus by college authorities after they boycotted classes in sympathy with five schoolmates who were expelled for being pregnant.

In Vryburg, near Kimberley, over 500 students of Bopaganang High School boycotted classes yesterday and demanded the reinstatement of 23 students who were arrested and charged in connection with the violence which erupted at the school five weeks ago.

The boycott started only minutes after the school opened following a five-week closure by authorities, after the violence in which stones were thrown and some teachers injured when assaulted by students.

The 23 students have been charged with public violence and will appear in court on September 26.

A spokesman for the boycotting students said yesterday that students got reports two weeks ago that the school committee had decided that the 23 students would not be readmitted when the school re-opened.

Reinstatement

When they decided to boycott classes yesterday, the students made it clear that the only condition for their return to classes would be the reinstatement of the 23.

At the Transvaal College of Education, the entire student body is said to have converged at the college hall on Tuesday morning and demanded that the principal give reasons for the expulsion of the five pregnant students.

The students were ordered to return to their classrooms or leave the campus within 10 minutes. The students refused to move and they started singing freedom songs.

Police were called in and Major F M Soko, station commander of the local police station, confirmed that police had been called to the college and he

added that police had only patrolled the surrounding areas to watch out for possible eruption of trouble.

Mr E Posselt, public relations officer for the Department of Education and Training said the department was aware of the problems at the college.

Investigation

He said it was common practice for pregnant students to be expelled from school and that after giving birth they could be re-admitted if they applied to return to school.

He added that an investigation of the school's problems had been launched by his department.

CSO: 3400/1856

BNDC ASSETS NEAR ONE BILLION

Johannesburg, SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 28 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by David Carte]

[Text]

THE BophuthaTswana National Development Corporation (BNDC) this week unveiled a balance sheet reflecting assets of more than R800-million.

Its 50% stake in Sun City and Mmabatho Sun, worth at least R65-million, is reflected at cost of R5,1-million, while properties of R188-million are also valued at cost. At market value, assets are therefore approaching R1 000-million.

"This is just our investment and by no means the total investment in Bophutha-Tswana," said BNDC managing director Wynand van Graan, who has been in black-state development since leaving Rembrandt 16 years ago.

Channel 702, Radio BophuthaTswana and TV BophuthaTswana, like many other companies, are completely privately owned and BNDC has no involvement.

No one is more relieved at the get-together in casinos between Sol Kerzner and Rennies than Mr van Graan, who feared that a Holiday Inns casino in Kwa-Ndebele could have seriously hurt Sun City, one of BNDC's biggest investments.

Mr van Graan looks forward to a spate of hotel and possibly casino development in Thaba Nchu now that this has become part of BophuthaTswana.

It is 50km from Bloemfontein compared with Maseru's 110km — "and there's no shooting in Thaba Nchu". There are now 23 hotels in BophuthaTswana.

Of the R800-million in assets at cost, the Government contributed only about R150-million. The rest has been thanks to growth

and a bit of gearing.

The government last year contributed only R21,6-million of R62,3-million of new development spending. That was 35% compared with 87% of BNDC's investment in 1978.

Operating income last year was R18-million, mainly in the form of interest (R4-million), dividends (R1,8-million) and rentals (R9,5-million).

BNDC does not consolidate or equity account Sun City or Mmabatho Sun, so, instead of reflecting its R6,5-million share of earnings, showed only the maiden interim dividend of R1,25-million.

Most the loans it extends to industrialists are subsidised. Its interest cost therefore came to R7,1-million (up R4,8-million), while administrative expenses were a staggering R9,5-million, leaving a small surplus of R1,3-million.

Capital was augmented by profits on the sale of assets of R2,4-million, making the year's surplus R3,6-million.

Some big investments in the territory last year included extensions to Sun City and AECT's R52-million explosives factory. Another R25-million is earmarked for Sun City extensions this year.

About 1,5-million tourists visited the territory last year. The second phase of the Mmabatho office and shopping complex was completed, bringing the corporation's investments in shops to R40-million.

Eight of the BNDC's most profitable investments have been sold to Yabeng, a public company in which BophuthaTswanans will be able to invest.

FIRST BLACK WORKER WINS LUNG DISEASE CASE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 28 Aug 83 p 21

[Article by Shaun Harris]

[Text]

THE R109 former textiles worker John Hlela will receive a month's pay to help feed his wife and four children, but nothing can save him from the crippling effects of "brown lung" disease.

Mr Hlela has become the first black to win compensation for the recently scheduled occupational disease.

Now that brown lung has been recognised as a hazard for textiles workers, thousands of claims could follow the decision to award Mr Hlela compensation for the life-sapping disease.

Until recently sufferers of brown lung were thought to have contracted asthma or other chest ailments and were treated accordingly.

Grateful

But Mr Hlela's case has thrown the crippling disease into the spotlight.

"I'm grateful for the money I will receive every month, but my health is ruined.

"I cannot even do part-time jobs to earn extra money and my wife will not be able to work until our baby is older," he said at his house in Mpumalanga Township, near Durban, this week.

Mr Hlela made history when the National Union of Textile Workers used him as a test case to claim compensation for brown lung, a disease caused by unrefined cotton dust.

The union, which is affiliated to the Federation of South African Trade Unions, won the case when the Bureau for Occupational Diseases accepted that Mr Hlela was 70 percent disabled and ruled that he should be paid compensation.

Symptoms

According to the general secretary, Mr John Copelyn, the union is working on about 20 claims for compensation made by workers who have contracted the disease.

He said since the union had begun a brown lung campaign 18 months ago an alarmingly high percentage of cases had been discovered.

"Out of 800 workers we investigated in textiles factories about 100 had symptoms of the disease," he said.

According to Mr Copelyn, the symptoms of brown lung are similar to other bronchial diseases such as tuberculosis, and for this reason doctors have failed to detect it in the past.

This happened to Mr Hlela.

He said that three years after he began working in the spinning department of Natal Thread, a textiles company in Hammarsdale, his chest began to tighten up and he had difficulty breathing.

Collapse

"Sometimes I would collapse at work and have to be carried outside before I could breathe properly again," he said.

He saw several private and company doctors and was told he had asthma, he said.

He became increasingly ill, often spending several days off work, until Natal Thread fired him for absenteeism in 1980.

Besides the R109 Mr Hlela will receive a month, he was also awarded back payment of more than R1 000.

Mr Copelyn said the problem with brown lung as an occupational disease was that it was not specifically catered for in health and labour regulations.

He said Mr Hlela was only the second person in South Africa to be awarded compensation for the disease.

The first claim was made by a white foreman in East London nearly 10 years ago, he said.

BRIEFS

STUDENTS AVOID SADF COLLABORATION--CAPE TOWN--Social work students at the University of the Western Cape have refused an invitation to take part in a September holiday camp for 48 crippled children because of South African Defence Force links with the camp. The organiser of the social work students' committee, Mr G Kohler, said the invitation for voluntary student helpers had been extended by the Cripple Care Association in Athlone. "After investigating we discovered that the SADF was organising and sponsoring the camp." Mr Kohler said the committee denounced any project undertaken by the SADF in their community and "SADF infiltration" was seen as an insult to any progressive organisation. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Sep 83 p 10]

NATAL RAIL CRASH COST--DURBAN--Traffic began flowing on the rail line between Stanger and Mandini yesterday after Wednesday's violent collision between two electrical units of a goods train and two diesel locomotives which claimed the lives of two drivers and saw two assistant drivers injured. The line became operational after 10.30am after break-down gangs from Richards Bay, Empangeni and Durban had worked round the clock to restore normal conditions. According to a South African Transport Services (Sats) spokesman, overall damage to the line could be in excess of R3-million. He said a final more accurate assessment would be made by next week. The two assistant driver injured in the accident, Mr Daniel A Venter of Empangeni, Zululand, and Mr J J Coetzee of Durban, are both in a satisfactory condition in Durban's Entabeni Hospital. Mr Venter has chest injuries and Mr Coetzee hip injuries. The drivers killed in the accident were Mr C J Gouws of Durban, and Mr D J Strydom of Empangeni. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Sep 83 p 10]

MORALS LAW EVIDENCE--CAPE TOWN--The Parliamentary select committee inquiring into the necessity for, or desirability of, amending the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act and Section 16 of the Immorality Act, has called for representations on the subject before November 30. Announcing this in Cape Town yesterday, the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs and chairman of the committee, Mr Piet Badenhorst, said depending on the representations it received, the committee, which would start its work early in 1984, would determine its method of operating and consider the hearing of evidence. "It will consequently be appreciated if persons and institutions who wish to present evidence before the select committee will submit such a request together with their representations. All correspondence in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary to Parliament, PO Box 15, Cape Town, 8000. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Sep 83 p 12]

PROSPECTING EXPENSES--THE Mining Corporation, established in 1969 to stimulate mining development in the Black national states, spent R1,833-million on geological exploration during the past financial year, the chairman of the corporation, Dr A H Taute, said in his annual report released in Pretoria yesterday. Dr Taute said that with a view to further defining and thereby facilitating optimum development of the mineral potential of the national states for the benefit of the inhabitants, the corporation had conducted numerous geological investigations in all these states during the past financial year. These investigations embraced several occurrences of base minerals, precious metals, gem stones, coal and industrial raw materials. Apart from this, the corporation also carried out consulting work for Venda and the First National Development Corporation of South West Africa. "Progress with the development of the two coal mines in Kangwane is being delayed owing mainly to the present poor demand for the medium-grade anthracite occurring in that area. Preparations for exploitation as well as investigations into markets are, however, being continued by the relevant companies. Negotiations for the joint development of a platinum occurrence in Lebowa had been successfully concluded and Mining Corporation's partner in this venture, a well-known mining company, had since the beginning of 1983 been sinking inclined shafts in order to determine the economic viability of the deposit. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Sep 83 p 24]

GOUGH ISLE STATION TEAM--CAPE TOWN--South Africa's 29th eight-member meteorological team sailed from Cape Town for Gough Island on Wednesday on the polar research vessel, the SA Agulhas. The men will spend the next 14 months on the island, sending back information to be used in weather forecasts for South Africa. The team leader, Mr Roelf van Rooyen (28) was a member of the Sanae expedition and returned recently from an expedition to Marion Island. Sailing with them are 21 employees from the Department of Community Development, who will erect a new base on the island. The existing 21-year-old base will be dismantled as soon as the new base is operational. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Sep 83 p 9]

CHILEAN GENERAL JUDGES JUMPING--THE president of the Chilean Equestrian Federation, General Manuel Rodriguez Veliz, is to judge the forthcoming South African leg of the FEI World Cup show-jumping competition. The competition will coincide with the IGI Grand National Classic Competition at the Sanec Grounds, Kyalami between 7 and 11 September, 1983. The FEI World Cup is one of the most important events on the local show-jumping calendar, as it is the only event in which South African riders are able to compete internationally. Since its inception the competition has had numerous South African participants. In 1982, Daryl Gershow won the South African leg and was placed second in the world. In the same year, South Africans took 11 of the first 20 places. South Africa won the world competition in 1980 and took the first three places in 1981. Incorporated General Insurances Limited is to sponsor the competition which will be held on 7, 8 and 10 September. On Sunday, 11 September, seeded riders from the FEI world cup jump, will participate in the Grand National Classic competition. Anneli Wucherpfennig won last year's IGI Grand National Classic title, and she will defend her title against the cream of South African riders, such as Gonda Betrix, Tony Lewis, Janie Myburgh and Daryl Gershow. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Sep 83 p 10]

IPM INVESTMENT IN CISKEI--CISKEI is starting to attract money from abroad. IPM, South Africa's largest direct-sales company with turnover of R75-million, in a joint venture with Spain's stainless-steel manufacturer, Magafesa, is to invest R13-million in the former homeland. Two factories, which will create almost 1 000 new jobs for Ciskeians, have been established in Dimbaza, the major industrial growth point of Ciskei. The development is expected to be completed by June 1984. Magafesa is the biggest European fabricator in the domestic wares market, producing 120 000 stainless-steel items a day. Southern Africa is Magafesa's ninth-largest customer, and the new Dimbaza factory is expected to meet the needs of a large part of this market. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 28 Aug 83 p 3]

EXPORT AID PROGRAM--SOUTH Africa's export assistance programme will have to be brought into line with the country's international commitments, according to the Private Sector Export Advisory Committee (PSEAC) of the Federated Chamber of Industries. In its annual review, released today, the PSEAC notes that this change follows the country's signing of the Gatt agreement in Geneva this year. The review notes, however, that, although this will cause the country to change its export assistance strategy, it would also require all other signatories of the code to apply an "injury test" before introducing countervailing action against South African products. The review adds: "The question of South Africa's accession to the subsidies code was important for the export community. The Government approached the export community through the PSEAC for its view as to whether it was in South Africa's interest to become a signatory to the Gatt code." The matter was carefully researched and broadly debated by the export community, and submissions were made by the PSEAC to the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers. The PSEAC, according to the review, has noted that severe problems were experienced by countries such as Australia and Spain in gaining accession to the subsidies code, and the fact that Peru failed to meet the requirements imposed by the existing signatories to the code. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 28 Aug 83 p 1]

UN REPRESENTATIVE ON REFERENDUM--The South African permanent representative at the United Nations, Mr von Schirnding says a positive result in the coming referendum on a new constitution will have a devastating effect on the enemies of South Africa at the world body. In a television interview, Mr von Schirnding, said the United Nations, and particularly members such as the Soviet Union and the more radical African states, were hoping for a rejection of the constitutional bill. He said the credibility of South Africa would suffer if the country rejected the government efforts to move away from discrimination, as the minister of foreign affairs and information, Mr Pik Botha had explained during his term of office as ambassador to the United Nations. [Text] [MB071256 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Sep 83]

CONSERVATIVES REFUSE TO COOPERATE WITH HNP--The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [HNP], Mr Jaap Marais, says the Conservative Party [CP] has rejected an invitation by the HNP to cooperate in the campaign for the referendum on 2 November. Mr Marais said at a public meeting in Pretoria that if the no vote was beaten at the polls, the Conservative Party would have to accept the blame for the defeat. He said he had invited the CP in writing to take part in the combined effort against the new constitution, but the leader of the CP, Dr Andries Treurnicht, had rejected the invitation and the conditions set by the HNP for cooperation. Mr Marais said he told the CP in his invitation that joint meetings of the two parties at selected venues would have tremendous impact. To make this possible he had requested the CP not to take part in the provincial byelection in Middleburg in the Transvaal and to reject the 1977 constitutional proposals. Mr Marais said Dr Treurnicht had said in his written reply that it was too late to withdraw from the byelection. The CP also regarded the 1977 proposals with all its shortcomings as something that belonged to the past. [Text] [MB071346 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Sep 83]

OPPOSITION LEADER SLAMS CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS--The leader of the opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, says that the consequences of a successful no vote in the referendum will be a clear message to the government that it should stop wasting time for reform with useless and artificial constitutional experiments that lead to racial conflict and tension in South Africa. Dr Slabbert was speaking in the House of Assembly during the debate on the third reading of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Bill. He said a no vote would force political debate back to where it belonged, to the black-white coexistence. Dr Slabbert said that even if the constitution should succeed, its very success would be a source of alienation and frustration for the majority of blacks. He said a no vote by whites would indicate to blacks that their status as citizens of South Africa was still open to debate. [Text] [MG071751 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 7 Sep 83]

CSO: 3400/1894

SEVEN-YEAR BAN ON TEACHERS ASSOCIATION LIFTED

MB101302 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 10 Sep 83 pp 1, 3

[By OBSERVER reporter Donny Nxumalo]

[Excerpt] The government has lifted the 7-year ban on the Swaziland Nation Association of Teachers (SNAT).

Making the announcement yesterday, the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, said the elders of the nation would be issuing teachers with regulations to be followed by the association. The announcement was greeted by the association. "But teachers should have their resolutions," he added.

The announcement was greeted with sighs of relief by teachers in the packed cabinet offices in Mbabane.

SNAT was dissolved in 1977 by the then minister of health and education, Dr Pym Dlamini, after teachers had expressed dissatisfaction with the Wamalwa Commission.

The commission was set up in 1976 to look into the conditions of service of civil servants.

The commission released a report to government which was generally accepted by government departments and ministries, except teachers, who complained they had been given a raw deal.

In 1977, feeling ran high among the teachers and led to a sit-down strike after Dr Dlamini had allegedly announced over the official government radio that SNAT had been dissolved.

Later that year students took the issue up and, in street demonstrations, demand a return to class of teachers from the Ministry of Health and Education. The demonstrations lasted for a week and were finally resolved by King Sobhuza II when he summoned the nation to Lobamba.

CSO: 3400/1872

PAPER REPORTS PRESENTATION OF CROWN PRINCE

MB130922 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 13 Sep 83

[By James Dlamini]

[Text] Umntfwana [future king] Makhosetive was yesterday officially presented to the kingdom's chiefs. This was the Crown Prince's first public appearance at an official occasion.

The meeting was held at Lobamba Royal Residence outside the ceremonial cattle byre. It was outside the kraal because traditionally, a Crown Prince does not enter the ceremonial kraal where his father reigned and performed the rites during the ceremony of first fruits, Incwala, once he is pronounced.

Before the Crown Prince arrived, the meeting was addressed by Prince Sozisa, the Authorised Person; the Governor of Lobamba, Ndvuna Vusumuzi Bhembe; members of the Liqoqo and the National Council on the latest political developments.

Prince Sozisa said the presentation of the prince as the future king would prove wrong all rumours that he (Prince Sozisa) wanted to usurp the kingship.

Prince Mahosetive then arrived in the late afternoon in a white Mercedes Benz. He was escorted to join the other members of the Royal Family. He was wearing mahiya and armed with a traditional battle axe; with a ceremonial feather on his head (logwalagwala).

When his escort cars entered the arena, the chiefs cheered and whistled, and one broke into praise singing.

The prince came out of the car and strode to the edge of the kraal to join other members of the Royal Family. Prince Sozisa then officially introduced him to the chiefs.

He stood up briefly amid spontaneous cheers and whistling. After the introduction, he was escorted back to his car, but princesses who were unable to see him when he was introduced because their view was blocked by soldiers protested.

"When are we going to see him?" they said. He stopped for them briefly before he went to the car and was driven away.

The dais which had been brought for him by the police to stand on was not used. The meeting was then declared closed and the chiefs released to go to their respective homes.

CSO: 3400/1872

PARTY LEADER ADDRESSES CHRISTIAN COUNCIL

MB122009 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Party Secretary General Humphrey Mulemba, has expressed the party's growing concern over the multiplicity of dominations and churches in the country, saying this is the objective of outside influence. Mr Mulemba, who was officially opening the 20th annual general meeting of the Christian Council of Zambia at the Natural Resources College in Lusaka, said these also posed a danger to unity among Christians. He observed that [words indistinct] situation at the moment indicated that churches were dividing in accordance with outside influence [words indistinct]. Mr Mulemba wondered how one church could have bases in several countries with no unity among its leaders. The party chief said the party's concern arose out of its commitment to the service of mankind, ordering the council to take the matter into consideration, as he expects an answer in their resolutions.

On the country's theme, Zambia for Christ, Mr Mulemba said this was important in ensuring that Zambia achieved a higher level of understanding of Christian principles. He commended the work done by the church in the country on the pre-independence (?day), adding that for the church to advance, it must understand its objectives.

Earlier, the chairman of the council, Mr (Philip Muchova), assured Mr Mulemba that the church would always work hand in hand with the party and government and would do its best to serve man.

CSO: 3400/1901

'LETTER AND SPIRIT' OF KADOMA DECLARATION TO BE IMPLEMENTED

MB071624 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0829 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Harare, 7 Sep, SAPA--Zimbabwe will implement the letter and spirit of the "Kadoma Declaration," which bans the gathering of news in the Frontline States by South African-based journalists, according to the deputy secretary for information, Mr Justin Nyoka.

He said in an interview published today the declaration facilitated the gathering of news in the Frontline States. Since its implementation there had been inquiries from a number of international media regarding the possibility of setting up bureaus in those countries.

For example, the London DAILY TELEGRAPH dispatched its diplomatic correspondent from London to Harare to cover the recent trial of the six air force officers. In the past that could have been done by a South African-based correspondent.

Harare-based television crews of Visnews and ITN were able to cover the trip of the United Nations secretary general to Angola recently.

Directors of information in the Frontline States would meet in Maputo later this month to work out the implementation of the Kadoma Declaration, he said.

The agenda of the meeting will be based on the agreements by the Frontline States foreign ministers in Kadoma, Zimbabwe, which were to: "Pool their resources and maximize cooperation in the gathering and dissemination of information in the region, assist and liaise with the liberation movements in the struggle against apartheid and colonialism, and facilitate and synchronise the training of journalists."

CSO: 3400/1897

RADIO TRUTH ON PLIGHT OF AIRMEN, HOSTAGES

MB141242 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] We note that the regime in Harare has begun releasing some of its many hostages during Mugabe's present trip. Some of these people, like Dabengwa and Masuku, not to mention the six air force officers, had been held hostage by the regime for more than a year. We think it's incidious that even though the six air force officers were totally acquitted by the court that they are still to be deported. We don't blame them for one moment wanting to get out of communist Zimbabwe, but why Britain and the West should allow them to be deported without protest is beyond us.

If such an event had taken place during the 80 years of white rule every Western nation on earth would have been ringing with condemnation. As for the Eastern Bloc...[announcer changes thought]. But in dear old dictatorial Zimbabwe no one sees anything but the good.

We discussed the plight of the hostages held by the Zimbabwe regime, particularly the air force officers, with an eminent international jurist in London.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] First off, sir, Radio Truth would like to hear exactly from you what you think of the original retention of the six hostage air force officers?

[Unidentified speaker] To put it bluntly, it's horrifying. It manifests a clear disrespect for the rule of law. The action of Judge Dumbutshena, on the other hand, was quite encouraging because he had a black judge acquitting six white officers, and it shows much for the independence of the Zimbabwean judiciary. On the other hand the action of Dr Ushewokunze in, as it were, overruling or overriding the actions of the judge, ought to be deplored because it also a lack of confidence in it. I was very surprised to read that Dr Ushewokunze had filed the detention order before having heard the outcome of the trial. In other words he anticipated this finding and had made up his mind even before that he was going to order their continued detention.

[Reporter] Such detentions have been taking place almost from the day Mugabe seized power. People might have forgotten. But what about the York brothers, as an example?

[Speaker] Unfortunately there appears to be an increasing tendency in Zimbabwe to go to court when they feel that the court will uphold them, but to overrule the courts when the courts gives a judgment that displeases them. The York brothers case is directly on point. Their release was also ordered by a court in terms of the heaviest court habeas corpus writ, and the same minister said, oh I am just not going to release them. [End recording]

CSO: 3400/1909

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE CITED--The president, Comrade Canaan Banana, says the development of Zimbabwe's agriculture is a matter of paramount importance to the overall economic policy of the government. The president made this statement at the presentation ceremony of farming awards to communal farmers at the (Bumbushava) training school about 20 km northeast of Harare. He said agriculture is undoubtedly the backbone of the economy of Zimbabwe, and upon its success will depend the viability and long-term stability of our young nation. Comrade Banana reminded the farmers that when the government came to power in 1980 one of its primary objectives was to improve the standards of living and the way of life of the people in communal areas. The land held under communal tenure constitutes 42 percent of the total area, situated mostly in the poorer ecological zones. He said this was a grossly uneven and totally inadequate state of affairs when viewed against the 34 percent of the total land area occupied by about 6,000 commercial farmers. Therefore the communal farming sector was the most neglected and the least developed of all sectors of the agricultural industry. [Text] [MB131753 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 13 Sep 83]

CSO: 3400/1909

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